



DEER PARK DIARY

Town of Deerpark Historian, Little Red 1863 Schoolhouse
25 Grange Road, P. O. Box 621, Huguenot, New York 12746
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Features

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Architectural Styles in Deerpark

Arts and Crafts or Craftsman House



Craftsman House

Like many design elements of the Arts and Crafts period, the Craftsman home is a work of art as well as a functioning dwelling. The Craftsman home has a distinctive style based on the bungalow. It is characterized by having a low, gentle sloping roof with wide eaves above a deep porch that has distinctive square pillars. Other features include stone porch supports, an exterior chimney made with stone, numerous windows (some with stained or leaded glass), wood or stucco siding. Traditionally the Craftsman takes advantage of the site it is located on. Usually the home is positioned to greet the sun and

is surrounded by a large garden. Natural materials play a big role in the Craftsman style with local stone lining fireplaces or local woods being used for decorative accents.

Carpenter Gothic House

The house pictured below is best known locally as “Aunt Mary’s House” from Aunt Mary Cuddeback, who was born in this home on June 27th, 1863 and died there in March 1963, just missing her centenary mark by three months.

William Cuddeback built the first part of the house in the late 1700s when the Cuddeback family owned virtually the entire site that is now Cuddebackville.

An addition was added in 1822. Probably the most exciting days under its roof occurred during the time when Colonel William Cuddeback and his sons William and Abraham undertook construction of a mile of the Delaware & Hudson Canal.

The original brick kitchen was built using locally made bricks. The fireplaces in the house were all hand-carved by the Cud-

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debacks in their spare time, the mantels being of Adams design. This house features typical Carpenter Gothic style architecture.

Rooflines of Carpenter Gothic Revival homes are complicated and picturesque. Steeply pitched gable roofs are the norm with one or several intersecting gables. Windows are tall, narrow with a variety of moldings that outline the shape of Gothic arches. Bargeboards decorate the insides of the steeply pitched eaves of both roofs and dormers. Gothic doorways are set beneath one-story porches. The majority of these homes are wood.

Andrew Jackson Downing’s pattern books spread the fanciful Gothic Revival style across America. People took his stylistic teaching to heart. Coupled with the development of scroll saws, ornate decoration could be produced economically, so houses across the country began to sport “gingerbread” on bargeboards, porch columns and peaked gables. Homes characterized by scrolled ornaments and lace “gingerbread” trim are often called Carpenter Gothic.



Carpenter Gothic Revival

Dogtrot House

The one-room cabin was the original style for log home construction. Because the building size was limited by the length of logs to about 20 feet (beyond that length the natural taper of the tree trunk left a wide gap between logs) the best way to add space was to attach another cabin to the original one or build one close to it and connect them.

The Dogtrot or dog-run cabin is a type of extended log cabin. The building consists of two cabins separated by a ten or fifteen foot passageway with a continuous gabled roof covering both cabins and the passageway between them. It took its name from the breezeway where the family hound could find shade and summer breezes while he slept. This cool passage separated the living room and bedroom on one side from the kitchen and dining room on the other. It also served as a main entrance for the house and as a handy storage spot for kitchen pots and pans.

Often a porch was built to extend across the entire front of the house, and lean-to shed rooms were constructed at the rear of each cabin for additional space. The walls were made of horizontally laid hand-hewn logs, with the openings between the logs chinked with mud or clay. The floors were of either dirt, sawed boards or split logs with the flat side up. Each cabin had a door opening onto the Dogtrot.

During pioneer days doors and shutters were hung on rawhide or wooden hinges. The roofs were made of overlapping oak clapboards. Each cabin had a hearth, either for cooking or heat.

The purpose of the Dogtrot was to cool the house by providing shade and catching the breeze during the summer. In the winter, chilling winds were funneled through the passageway giving early-day residents the concept if not the term “wind chill factor”. More often than not, the passageway was closed during winter which kept the wind out and provided an extra room.



Dogtrot or Dog-run Cabin

Today there are no examples of this type of architecture in Deerpark, however there was a Dogtrot cabin built by Sand Pond (Lake Talcott, YMCA Camps, Huguenot) during the 19th century.

The modern breezeway that connects the garage and the house in today’s home construction is a reminder of this type of architecture.

Greek Revival

The Cuddebackville Reformed Church, one of the oldest houses of worship in the area, was built by Martin Wheeler and dedicated in 1853. The labor and materials for the original building cost a total of \$2,000.00. Lewis Cuddeback donated the land for the church to the congregation that had been worshipping in the local schoolhouse.

In the original church, there was a balcony at the rear, but it was removed during remod-

eling when a dropped ceiling was installed in 1941. There is a huge window in the church that is fully visible from the outside, but only half visible from the inside because of the lowered ceiling. The belfry was changed during the 1950s.

The building is constructed in the Greek Revival style which was the dominant American style from 1825 to 1860. This style was especially popular in the southern tier of New York as the area was being rapidly developed in the beginning of the 19th century.

The name comes from American admiration of the Greeks during their war for independence (1821-1830). It was the classic form of the Parthenon that inspired the design for public buildings and churches. Typically there are formal full-height columns supporting a triangular pediment gable. There is a gentle roof pitch and symmetrical façade. Chimneys are not prominent. The structures were commonly of timber frame, however the classical columns were sometimes of plastered brick.



Cuddebackville Reformed Church

The Lewis Cuddeback House at the corner of Routes 209 and 211 was built in 1790. During the 1960s it was restored in the appearance of the Greek Revival style to match the Cuddebackville Reformed Church which stands directly behind the house. A short wing on the Cuddeback House was built in 1825. In the basement there is a Dutch oven that is original to the house.

Saltbox

The Saltbox style takes its name for its similarity to the containers in which salt was once kept. It became popular during the 17th & 18th century in New England because Queen Anne taxed houses greater than one story. Since the rear of the roof descended to the height of a single-story building, the structure was exempt from the tax.

At times the Saltbox was built in that form during initial construction. However, a Saltbox was also created by adding a shed structure to the rear of an existing two-story house. The saltbox's full-length shed usually housed a kitchen and pantry along with a bedroom for an elderly family member. A garret over these spaces was used for storage or for a room for a slave or servant. Sometimes a separate set of stairs was built for access into the garret space.

Such is the case in the Blacksmith's house in the D & H Canal Park that was built around 1800 as a simple two-story structure. Additional rooms were added between 1830 and 1840. It is typical of the saltbox architectural style. The front is flat and the long sloping roofline

faces into the wind to cut down on the building's exposure to the elements. These homes are traditionally built with wooden framing and covered in clapboard siding. Typically the windows are arranged symmetrically with the two sides of the home looking like mirror images of each other, while the front of the home has several large windows evenly distributed to create a harmonious look. The rooms in the upper story are characterized by having steeply sloping ceilings with an uneven arrangement of stories.



*Blacksmith House
D & H Canal Park
Cuddebackville, NY*

In the 1850s this home was the residence of James Green, a blacksmith for the D & H Canal. Although other families have owned the property since then, it has kept the name of Blacksmith's House. The Neversink Valley Area Museum has created a historical display about movies in this building that is open to the public.



Sears Roebuck House

Sears Roebuck Houses

Between 1908 and 1940 some 100,000 people purchased their homes from Sears Roebuck. The homes came in many different architectural styles from a simple cabin to the elaborate Tudor home.

The homes were ready-to-assemble houses sold by mail order catalogues from the Sears Roebuck and Company. Shipped via railroad boxcars, these kits included all the materials needed to build a complete house. Each kit had about 25 tons of materials, with over 30,000 parts. The use of "Balloon Style" framing systems made it easy for the homeowner to construct the house. This system used precut lumber of mostly standard sizes for framing. Precut timber, fitted pieces and the convenience of having everything, including the nails, shipped directly to the customer added to the popularity of this framing style.

Many were assembled by the new homeowner, friends, relatives and neighbors in a fashion similar to the traditional barn-raising of farming families.

Sears Modern Catalog Homes proved to be both affordable and of substantial construction. The latest technology was made available to modern home

buyers in the early part of the twentieth century. Central heating, indoor plumbing, and electricity were all new developments in home design that Sears Modern Homes incorporated in their kits.

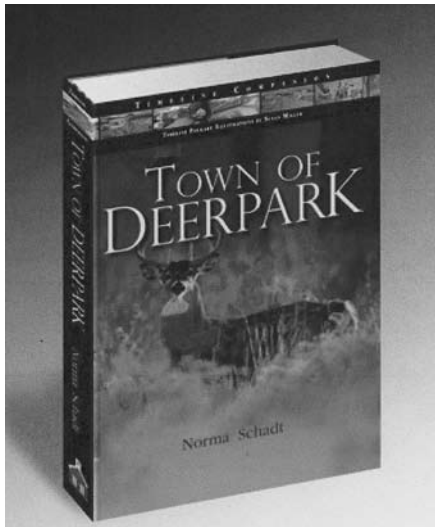
To obtain one of these homes, the purchaser could peruse catalog pictures of the completed house, along with a detailed description of materials used and a floor plan. After the order was placed and the necessary financial arrangements were made, it was just a matter of time before the kit would arrive and construction could begin.

Town of Deerpark by Norma Schadt

This is Deerpark, from before the Ice Age, through the Stone Age, the eras of the Lenape, the D & H Canal and the M&PJ Railroad right up to what concerns a couple of students in Hamilton Bicentennial School.

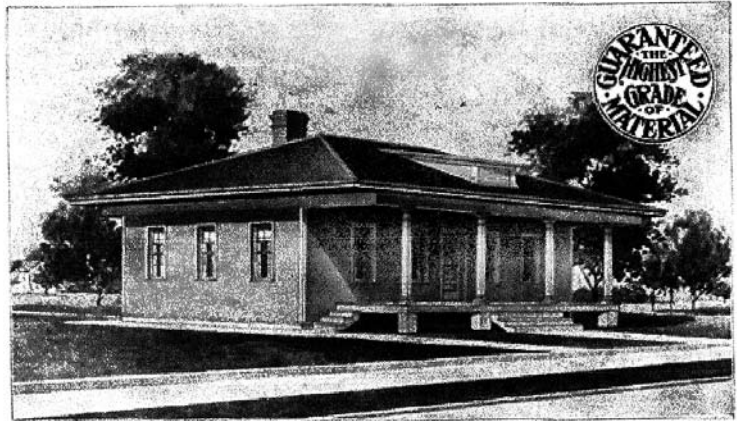
The book is a lively Timeline Companion to seventeen large folk-art-style paintings, included in color plates in the book and on exhibit at the 1863 Little Red Schoolhouse, the Town of Deerpark Museum.

Books are available at the 1863 Little Red Schoolhouse, 25 Grange Road, Huguenot, Tuesdays from 10:00-3:00, Saturdays 10:00-12:00 or by appointment. (\$19.95 for soft cover, \$39.95 for hard cover) For additional information call 845-856-2702 or 845-754-8070.



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MODERN HOME No. 125

By referring to the floor plan you will note that the side bedrooms consist of large rooms 25 feet in length by 10 feet in width, which are divided into three fair size, well lighted and ventilated bedrooms. This bungalow has a large living room with brick mantel and open fireplace which is built in the rustic style. Large and spacious porch 33 feet in length by 8 feet in width.



The arrangement of this house is as follows:

Living Room	16 feet by 19 feet
Four Bedrooms	8 feet 6 inches by 10 feet
Two Bedrooms	8 feet by 10 feet
Kitchen	13 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches
Pantry	5 feet by 5 feet 9 inches
Close	4 feet 3 inches by 5 feet
Front Porch	33 feet by 8 feet
Height of Ceiling	10 feet 4 inches
Cellar	10 feet by 18 feet, 6 feet deep, with frame foundation

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Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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BOOK OF MODERN HOMES

A page from a Sears, Roebuck Modern Homes Catalogue (year unknown)

TOWN OF DEERPARK

Book Signing
Sunday, December 6, 2009,
3:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.
Town of Deerpark Museum
25 Grange Road, Huguenot

Deerpark's Whole Story from Glacial Rock to Hard Rock

Written by Norma Schadt, Deerpark Historian
Timeline Murals by Susan Müller